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MR. WRIGHT WAS WRONG

(From Wednesday's dolly.)

Representative Wright of the Second District of Kona, Hawaii, came near being punished for contempt of court by Judge Wilcox yesterday forenoon. The representative appeared as the attorney for his brother-in-law, Adam Duncan, the police officer, who was placed under arrest on Saturday evening for using profane language and calling attaches vile names at the station while in uniform. On Monday, Speaker Beckley punished the legislator for being absent. Yesterday Judge Wilcox had just a wee doubt in his mind as to how far legislators, while attending legislative sessions, were amenable to the law. Had he known in court what he learned later on, the representative would surely have been sent to jail.

The prosecution put on the stand Joe Storer, the Porto Rican boy who has been assisting the Deputy Sheriff in running to earth several of the worst Porto Rican and negro criminals in town. Joe testified that while he was sitting in a carriage hired by the Deputy Sheriff and which was standing before the Police Station Duncan came along and called him several vile names. When the testimony was all in, Wright arose and asked the Judge to dismiss the defendant, alleging that the prosecution had failed to prove Duncan's guilt. Then Wright made the following remark which electrified the court and the spectators: "That boy is a black ————." Anybody can tell that by looking into his face." The Deputy Sheriff arose at once and demanded that such language be withdrawn. He charged Wright with lacking a sense of honor, especially as he was a man engaged in framing laws for the country. He requested the Judge to commit him for contempt of court.

Then Judge Wilcox turned loose on Wright and gave him a tongue-lashing. "I wish to tell you that you can not use that kind of language in this court," said he angrily, "and if you ever do it again I will take summary action with you." Wright endeavored to frame an excuse but got no hearing. His client was then adjudged guilty and fined \$10 and costs.

JAP LABORERS WHO FOUND HARD LUCK

The fifty Japanese laborers who left here sometime ago, ostensibly for an Alaskan cannery, were at last reported still in San Francisco. That they are having a deal of trouble with the labor agents can be adduced from the following item appearing in one of the Japanese newspapers published in San Francisco:

"Laborers for Alaska are in a great trouble. The laborers recruited and brought from the Hawaiian Islands by T. Oishi, are in a quandary. Ever since their arrival here, they are meeting a heap of troubles, and a recent difficulty with the labor agent has culminated with the arrest of one of the crowd which occurred at Jessie St. on March 31st."

The report is a good dose of medicine for some of those foolish laborers who simply want to emigrate to the mainland without any apparent reason whatever for doing so.—Hawaii Shippo.

DENGUE ON THE OTHER ISLANDS

Reports for March from government physicians on all the islands indicate that the health of the Territory generally is good. Dengue fever is still prevalent in a few isolated places. Leeward Molokai has sixty-eight cases, and Dr. Mouritz reports that fully forty per cent of the people in his district are incapacitated by illness. He suggests also to the Board of Health that another physician to consult in obscure and difficult cases is badly needed.

Dr. Stow, of Hilo, reports that improvements are greatly needed to the drainage system in Hilo on Front street.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY cures the cold and does not produce any bad effects. It strengthens the lungs and leaves the system in a healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

The Commercial and Official Record contains all meeting notices and all corporation notices of every kind and description. It is invaluable to the busy man.

Don't be held-up by impure beers

Out of six of the most popular beers sold in the Islands, the Government Chemist has found in a recent examination that the ONLY ONE PURE and FREE FROM PRESERVATIVE acids IS

PRIMO LAGER

If your local dealer does not carry it, send your order direct to the HONOLULU BREWING & MALTING CO., and it will receive prompt attention.

COUNTY ACT NOW IN THE HANDS OF THE GOVERNOR

(Continued from Page 2.)

Section 1 is amended so that all the lands on which the springs are situated are to be taken, and the owners are to be paid pro rata the sum of money appropriated according to their right as users of water or land.

Section 2 is amended requiring the Superintendent of Public Works to acquire the right of way for a pipe line to convey the water to the government main.

A new section 3 is inserted, providing that the Superintendent can furnish water to those having irrigation privileges in lieu of condemnation, and may charge rates against the owners of said land for the unexpired terms of their leases.

A new section 4 is inserted, providing an appropriation of \$150,000, "and the Superintendent of Public Works is directed to make the purchase as promptly as possible, approving vouchers for amounts due the various owners for the purchase of their shares immediately after the same is ascertained. Warrants shall issue immediately on the same and be paid immediately by the Treasurer from the first funds in the Treasury not required by the current expenses of the Territory." The House bill provided bonds instead of cash.

On motion of Senator Brown the report was referred to the Revision Committee to incorporate the amendments in the bill.

PRINT COUNTY LAW.

Senator Achi introduced a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Territory to have printed 2,500 copies each of the county bill, Hawaiian and English, to be distributed free of charge. Referred to Ways and Means Committee.

Senator Paris introduced a bill amending the law relating to pounds and estrays, which passed first reading.

MILITIA BILL PASSED.

The bill to reorganize the militia passed third reading, 12 to 1, McCandless voting no. Section 13, which prohibited employers from discharging militiamen by reason of military duty, and imposed a fine of \$100 or thirty days imprisonment for refusal to take back such employees, was stricken out. Section 14, giving the National Guard the right of way in streets, was also stricken out.

Senate Bill 141, amending the law relating to building permits, passed third reading with 13 ayes.

The reading of the bill for protection against explosives was interrupted by the noon adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Four bills were communicated from the House as having passed third reading. The House clerk reported that the report of the Conference Committee on the county bill had been adopted.

Reading of the bill on explosives was then resumed. An amendment was made striking out the year's imprisonment section, as it could not affect corporations. The word "powder" was changed to "gunpowder," as it was remarked that the law might prevent the storage of baking powder.

Section 4, chapter 82, of the Civil Code is repealed. The bill passed third reading with 13 ayes, Kaohi and Woods being absent.

"Where is Woods," asked President Crabbe. "I'll have to suspend him for twenty seconds."

The bill providing for a digest of the Hawaiian Supreme Court reports passed third reading with 12 votes.

The bill to enforce decrees in equity passed with the same vote.

WAYS AND MEANS REPORTS.

Senator Baldwin reported favorably the House bill to encourage diversified industries, submitting two amendments, one reducing the tax exemption from ten to five years, the other to include also castor oil and pineapples in the exemption.

The same committee made a favorable report on the bill providing for a Deputy Registrar of Accounts. Both reports were adopted, bills to be read a third time today.

The House bill designating two pay-days in the month passed third reading with 13 ayes.

WINSTON FRANCHISE AGAIN.

Senator Achi moved to take from the table No. 65, the Winston franchise, and this bill, with 9 votes. It was then referred to the Miscellaneous Committee again.

VETO SUSTAINED.

The regular appropriation bill, next on the order of the day, was deferred in order to take up the Governor's veto on the bill providing for incorporation of societies to prevent cruelty to children. The vote to pass the bill over the Governor's veto was taken without debate. It resulted: Ayes—Achi, Baldwin, J. T. Brown, Isenberg, Kalae, Kaulaokalani, McCandless, Nakaapahu, Crabbe—9. Noes—C. Brown, Dickey, Paris, Wilcox—4. Kaohi and Woods absent. The veto was sustained.

The Senate adjourned at 2:45, on motion of Senator Baldwin.

HOW THE MOSQUITO CAME TO INFEST THE ISLANDS

Now, everybody knows that the mosquito is one of the most serious pests afflicting the people of these islands. Everybody does not know, perhaps, that the mosquito is an imported pest. It has been here so long, and has made itself so much at home, that it is supposed to be here by prescriptive right, much the same as any other native—and, possibly, that is the reason why no systematic effort has ever been made to get rid of it. People have hesitated to attack so old a settler—almost an aborigine, in fact. Of course there are instances of individual warfare upon it. No man hesitates to kill a mosquito, if he can, if it bites him—or even, sometimes, if its singing becomes unbearable to the tired nerves. But systematic war has never yet been undertaken. Perhaps, when everybody knows that the mosquito does not belong to the land but is himself—or herself, for it is the lady mosquitoes who do the biting and the singing—a stranger no consideration of that kind will be allowed to stand in the way of a systematic effort at annihilation. The story of the coming of the mosquito is thus told by D. L. Van Dine, entomologist at the local U. S. Experiment Station:

"Previous to the year 1826 mosquitoes were unknown here. During that year they were brought to the port of Lahaina on the island of Maui in the ship 'Wellington' from San Blas, Mexico. The story as told to Prof. W. D. Alexander of this city by his father-in-law, Dr. D. Baldwin, late missionary in charge of the Lahaina station, who received the information from the Rev. Wm. Richards, his predecessor in charge of the Mission Station at Lahaina at that time, is as follows: Mr. Richards was returning home to Lahaina one evening about dusk and met a native who informed him that there was a new 'fly' in the place. He described it as being a very peculiar 'fly' that made its presence known by 'singing' in the ear. Shortly afterwards Mr. Richards heard the 'singing' in his ear and recognized the sound as belonging to the mosquito. This was the first instance the mosquito had attracted

attention in these islands. Lahaina was the port at that time for the incoming and outgoing ships. It is easy to understand that at that early time the ships coming here were few and far between. All evidence pointed to the ship 'Wellington' as the carrier of the pest. This story was later corroborated by Mr. Henry A. Pierce, late U. S. Minister to Hawaii in the seventies. Furthermore, up to the year 1826 there was no word in the Hawaiian language for mosquito. The native name for mosquito is makika, a corruption of the name mosquito.

"The one introduced was the common 'right' mosquito or Culex. The 'day' mosquito (Stegomyia) was introduced during the present generation. Since the mosquito introduced in 1826 was the Culex and Culex pipiens is the abundant mosquito here and the one occurring generally over the Islands, the inference is that this is the species brought here on the ship 'Wellington' from San Blas, Mexico.

"The mosquitoes were a long time spreading over the Islands. In the eighties it is said they were not at Makawao, on the same island as Lahaina. The building of roads, making settlement and communication possible, and the intimate inter-island communication of late years has so favored their spread that today it is difficult to name a place which is not burdened by this most annoying and, since we have the yellow-fever species, dangerous pest."

Captain Simerson of the Mauna Loa will celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of his connection with the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. He entered the company's employ on one of its sailing vessels and rose steadily until he became master of the Mauna Loa, the flagship of the fleet. He will give a luau on April 19 while the vessel is at Hawaii.

Nahale-a, the trusty who was shot at the Station House some time ago, has been discharged from the Queen's Hospital.

SUES FOR A BIG FEE

Lee Toma Had His Custom Duties Remitted.

Harry J. Johnston, a custom house broker, has brought suit against Lee Toma & Co. for \$5957.02 which he claims as a fee for securing the release of the defendant from paying customs duties of three times that amount.

The plaintiff claims he was employed by Lee Toma as attorney to prepare protests before the collector at Honolulu, appraisers in New York and Secretary of the Treasury for a remission of duties on certain importations by the defendant.

On 3110 pounds of Manila tobacco wrapper brought May 13, 1901, on the America Maru, Collector Stackable assessed a duty of \$753.50 of which the sum of \$1864 was paid. On August 27, 1901, the China brought to defendant 1016 pounds of cigars upon which the duty assessed was \$4780.35 and on October 31st, 1901, 100,000 cigars were imported which the Collector assessed at \$6357.22.

Plaintiff alleges that he filed protests against the classification with the Collector in Honolulu and also presented briefs to the Secretary of the Treasury to show that the duties were illegally assessed. In consequence of his efforts, Johnston says that the Secretary of the Treasury rendered a decision overruling the action of the Collector, and holding that the merchandise was not subject to duty, and ordered the return of the \$1864 already paid.

Plaintiff further says that the defendant benefited by such decision to the amount of \$17,871.08, and that according to the standard of compensation prevailing in Honolulu, Washington and New York, he is entitled to one-third of the amount saved to the importer, wherefore he asks judgment for \$5957.02.

JAPANESE DIVORCE CASE.

Hisa Kojima has brought suit against Sadakichi Kojima for an absolute divorce. She says that he has deserted her, and treated her with extreme cruelty by living away from her. She alleges also that he is about to leave for Japan. She says he is worth \$30,000 and asks gross alimony in the amount of \$6,000.

John Emmeluth, as trustee, has sued Mary E. Foster for possession of property on this island. He asks also \$250 damages.

Not Greek. But Russian.

The so-called Greek books found in the police station prove to be the property of the Hawaiian Historical Society and are in the Russian language. They constitute an account of the cruise of the Russian war ship Kamchatka in 1818. When Fageros was on the police force they were placed in his hands by Prof. Alexander for translation. Several attempts have since been made to recover them, but they could not be found. Prof. Alexander yesterday morning proved they were the property of the society, received the books and replaced them in the society library.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE.

It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. A chronic dyspeptic, says an eminent English physician, is always on the verge of a mental upset. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind. Like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Anemia, Nervous Debility, Scrofula, Throat and Lung Troubles, and all emaciating complaints and disorders. It's use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. W. H. B. Atkins, of Canada, says: "I am pleased to state that the results from using it have been uniformly satisfactory." Every dose effective. "It cannot disappoint." At chemists,

"I Roughed It"

Many of us have to work hard all day long. We cannot care for ourselves as we would. No wonder our blood gets out of order, becomes thin and impure. This produces boils, eruptions, nervousness, indigestion, and great weakness.



We have this photograph and letter from Mr. John Hafner, of Wagga Wagga, New South Wales. Read carefully what he says: "I have roughed it a great deal, mining, working in storms, exposed to the heat, and have often had poor food. My blood frequently becomes impure and I have eruptions, boils, and become generally run down. But Ayer's Sarsaparilla takes hold of me every time, makes my blood pure and builds me right up."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's. Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. They aid in purifying the blood; and they cure constipation and biliousness. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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Just Received.
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